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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER,	1 month,	$ 3 00
"	3 months,	8 00
"	6 months,	15 00
WEEKLY PAPER,	3 months,	3 00
"	6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

From the "General News" of the Baltimore *Gazette* of the 20th we make the following extracts:

THE BATTLE ON THE NORTH SIDE.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the details of this spirited affair. From these we gather that General Birney did actually capture the works in question, capturing quite a number of prisoners, and that he held possession for some hours.—During the afternoon, however, the enemy massed an immense number of troops in front of Birney's and recaptured the position by throwing a heavy force between his two brigades, which were separated from each other by a ravine, and by opening upon them an enfilading fire. Under these circumstances, Birney was compelled to abandon the works he had captured in the morning, and to fall back out of range of the artillery which had been brought to bear upon him.

The Federal cavalry, under Gregg, attacked and drove the enemy from some works on the New Market road, but were attacked in turn and driven back upon the infantry supports. In this engagement Colonel Gregg was severely wounded. * * *

The Washington *Chronicle* says that though it has been reported that fifteen hundred prisoners have been captured from the Confederates on the north side of James river, it would be safer to put the number down at five hundred. We are also told that one of the objects of the expedition was to prevent the enemy from drowning out the men engaged in digging the canal across Dutch Gap. A few had been drowned and a considerable amount of stores swept off before Grant interrupted the operation.

FROM THE VALLEY—SHERIDAN'S RETREAT.

General Sheridan, who started on the 9th from Hall Town, Virginia, to drive Early up the Shenandoah Valley, bring him to battle, and, if possible, defeat him, advanced with this intent as far as Strasburg; but in consequence of the capture of his supply train, he soon afterwards fell back to Winchester, reaching that place on Tuesday last. His sudden return from an expedition, on whose success very high hopes were based, has caused quite a trepidation all along the border, and has given rise to innumerable rumors, some of which may be true, but the most of which are undoubtedly false.

The only trustworthy accounts of the movements up the Valley and down again are that frequent skirmishing took place during the advance to Strasburg, in which the federal troops were successful, the Confederates losing two stands of colors, twenty-four officers and two hundred and seventy-six men taken prisoners. On the other hand, Sheridan lost, by capture, a detachment guarding a signal station near Strasburg, and also five hundred men who were subsequently sent up the mountain to regain the position. He also lost, near Berryville, seventy-two wagons, forming the greater part of his supply train, and one hundred and fifty of the escort.

SHERMAN'S COMMUNICATIONS—WHEELER'S OPERATIONS.

The telegrams in regard to Wheeler's operations at and around Dalton are exceedingly muddled. On Sunday and Monday last Wheeler is reported to have attacked the Federal garrison at Dalton, and to have been put to flight in great confusion by troops sent to the relief of the garrison by General Steadman.—It is now represented that Steadman, in advancing from Chattanooga three days later, met Wheeler at Graysville, north of Dalton, and but eight miles distant from Chattanooga; that a fight ensued, in which General Steadman was badly wounded, and Colonel Straight, of Indiana, killed. In one account of this affair the result is not stated; but in a telegram from Nashville it is reported that Wheeler was defeated. Another Confederate force was, on Wednesday last, at Cleveland, a point on the Knoxville road, northeast of Chattanooga. A brigade had been sent from Chattanooga to drive off the enemy, and re-occupy Cleveland.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

It is reported that the Tallahassee is blockaded at Halifax by a Federal gunboat.

But from Halifax direct we learn that up to noon yesterday the Tallahassee had not been blockaded as reported. She had taken on board some three hundred chaldrons of coal, and intended to increase the quantity to five hundred chaldrons; but the English Admiral on that station forbade her receiving any further supply. If not intercepted in the meantime, she was to have sailed last evening.

GOLD.

The *Gazette* says there was a sale of gold at the Baltimore Board on the 19th at 258, an advance of 2c.

MAJOR GENERAL RAMSEUR.

The annexed reference to this distinguished chieftain, is taken from the Charlottesville *Chronicle* of the 16th instant.

Major General Ramseur says, we understand, that "he was to blame" for the conduct of his division in the affair below Winchester.

"None can fail to appreciate this manly utterance of a gallant officer. We believe that Gen. Ramseur is one of the noblest and frankest natures of Gen. Lee's army. The misadventure which he met with, is largely atoned for, if, in imitation of his great commander at Gettysburg, he has given another example of that chivalrous honesty and truthfulnees of character, which is the highest adornment of a Confederate soldier."

A NEW PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENT.

A correspondent of the New York *Post*, writing from Baltimore, says:

I learn from a source entitled to credence, that a paper, written by the Hon. Henry Winter Davis, calling a National Union Convention at Buffalo some time in September, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, is circulating for signatures in the several States, and is receiving the support of the leading men of the party everywhere. It is said to be a powerful arraignment of the Administration for its shortcomings in the conduct of the war, and to call upon the nation to set it aside and elect a President who can and will save the country from anarchy and rebellion. The Wade and Davis manifesto, I learn, is the *avant courier* of this new movement, to be followed by similar demonstrations in the course of the month and next, on the part of other members of the party equally influential with Messrs. Wade and Davis.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—Three planters of Monroe and Clarke counties, Alabama, upon hearing of the threatening condition of affairs in this city, immediately took their hands, to the number of *three hundred and seventy-five*, and brought them to the city and tendered them to the Government, and were accepted. A few more such acts will give us enough of labor without resorting to impressment.

RELEASED ON PAROLE.—Mr. Edward A. Pollard, of Richmond who was captured on board the steamer Greyhound, while on the voyage from Wilmington to Nassau, and confined in Fort Warren, near Boston, has been released on his parole, to report to the provost marshal at Brooklyn, New York, until such time as he may be exchanged for a special party now in prison at Richmond.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864. [No. 107.

LOANS

ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

DEPOSITES ON CALL WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Treasure: in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositories at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Richmond, July 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITORY,
Raleigh, N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS OF EIGHT AND SEVEN PER CENT. CERtificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of ANY Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depository.

C. B. HARRISON,
82—tf. C. S. Depository.

Headquarters Reserve N. C.,

RALEIGH, August 19th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

I. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3, PARAGRAPHS III, IV and V, Headquarters Reserve N. C., current series, are hereby revoked.

II. All EXEMPTIONS of persons within the Reserve ages will be granted under general instructions from the Bureau of Conscriptions, without reference to the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserve.

III. Applications for DETAIL of persons within the Reserve ages will not be received by the Local Enrolling Officers, until after the organization of the Company from the County, in which the applicant resides, shall have been effected. They will then be carefully investigated and acted upon in conformity with the provisions of Circular No. 3, 8 and 29 Bureau of Conscription, current series, except as hereinafter prescribed: First, in cases of approval by the District Enrolling Officer, a furlough of Sixty days will not be granted, when the party would within that time, become eighteen years old. Secondly, in cases of disapproval by the District Enrolling Officer, if the party be between forty-five and fifty years old, he will be forthwith assigned by the Enrolling Officer to the Company of Senior Reserves from the County in which he resides; if between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years, he will be sent to Camp of Instruction for assignment by the Commandant of Conscripts according to County and Congressional District. Thirdly, all applications herein referred to required by the Circulars from the Bureau of Conscription to be forwarded, will be transmitted, through the Commandant of Conscripts to this office, for final action, instead of to the Superintendent of the Bureau at Richmond.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
104—7t. Assistant Adjutant General.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, N. C.

AS OUR FRIEND, CAPT. ———, HAS RECENTLY TAken to himself a wife, and now sojourning at the Springs, and our particular friend, Col. ———, is desirous of doing the same, we have concluded, Tuesday the 23d instant, to invite a number of the beauty and intellect of Western North Carolina, to share our hospitality and listen to the gentle murmurings of Crystal Creek, combined with music employed for the occasion. The happy captor will be entitled to two years sojourn at the Springs, free of charge.

☞ Bridal parties will not be charged for the time specified.

☞ An extra stage will be put on the line for the occasion.

☞ [The charges at Piedmont this season, are $13 a day by the month—$15 a day by the week, and $20 a day for a shorter time.

☞ No danger from raiders: The whole surrounding country heretofore sheltered in the mountains, have been swept out.]

E. BORTON, Proprietor.

August 19th, 1864. 102—4t,

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR GRINDing Sorghum yet offered to the public. Carefully constructed, under the immediate supervision of a gentleman for several years resident on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience, with best material, and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills, of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup boilers, from 20 gals. to 120 gallons, for sale.

Address SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Mills and Boilers delivered at Egypt, on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville, on North Carolina Railroad.

July 21, 1864. 77—Impd.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Spruill. For circular address

REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.

July 18th, 1864. 74—tf.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,

RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

68—tf. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

SHOES! SHOES!!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEORGE ALLEN,
Greensboro', N. C.

August 2d, 1864. 16—w5t.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED. PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 268, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.

THE

Illustrated Mercury!

Illustrated Mercury!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY:
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,

WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS,"

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but olny for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchison,
" F. N. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Mocksville, A. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt.

GEORGE W. DEEMS'
Goldsboro', N. C.

July 25th, 1864. 82—d&w1m.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Bushels.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Pounds.
Wheat,	60	Blue Grass Seed,	44
Shelled Corn,	56	Buckwheat,	52
Corn in the ear,	70	Dried Peaches,	33
Peas,	60	Dried Apples,	24
Rye,	56	Onions,	57
Oats,	32	Salt,	50
Barley,	47	Stone Coal,	80
Irish Potatoes,	60	Malt,	38
Sweet Potatoes,	55	Bran,	20
White Beans,	60	Turnips,	55
Castor Beans,	46	Plastering Hair,	8
Clover Seed,	60	Unslacked Lime,	80
Timothy Seed,	45	Corn Meal,	48
Flax Seed,	56	Fine Salt,	55
Hemp Seed,	44	Ground Peas,	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.
A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 4½ deep, contains ½ gallon.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2½ deep, contains 1 quart.
Ten gallons Pickled Onions, 83 pounds.
Ten gallons Sour Krout, 81 pounds.

☞ The following comprises the members elected to the next General Assembly, as far as heard from:

SENATE.

1 Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley
2 Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey
3 Gates and Chowan—Mills L Eure
4 Hyde and Tyrrell—Edward L Mann
5 Northampton—J B Odom
6 Hertford—James M Wynne
7 Bertie—John Pool
8 Martin and Washington—Jesse R Stubbs
9 Halifax—M L Wiggins
10 Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell
11 Pitt—E J Blount
12 Beaufort—E J Warren
13 Craven—Nathan A Whitford
14 Carteret and Jones—M F Arendell
15 Green and Lenoir—J P Speight
16 New Hanover—Eli W Hall
17 Duplin—W R Ward
18 Onslow—I N Saunders
19 Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—J W Ellis
20 Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright
21 Sampson—Wm Kirby
22 Wayne—Benjamin Aycock
23 Johnston—T D Snead
24 Wake—W D Jones
25 Nash—A J Taylor
26 Franklin—W Harris
27 Warren—T J Pitchford
28 Granville—R W Lassiter
29 Person—Chas S Winsted
30 Orange—John Berry
31 Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane
32 Chatham—E H Straughan
33 Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump
34 Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch
35 Anson and Union—W C Smith
36 Guilford—R P Dick
37 Caswell—Wm Long
38 Rockingham—D W Courts
39 Mecklenburg—W M Grier
40 Cabarrus and Stanly—J E McEachen
41 Rowan and Davie—W B March
42 Davidson—H Adams
43 Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews
44 Ashe, Surry, Watauga, Yadkin and Alleghany—Col Speer
45 Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—A M Bogle
46 Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—S F Patterson
47 Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle
48 Rutherford, Polk and Cleveland—Dr W J T Miller
49 Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Yancy, Mitchell and Transylvania—M Patton
50 Macon, Haywood, Cherokee, Clay and Jackson—Col S C Bryson

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—C F Faucett and R Y McAden
Alexander—J M Carson
Anson—A J Dargan and E R Liles
Alleghany—McMillan
Ashe—
Beaufort—R S Donnell, David M Carter
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, James Bond
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr
Burke—J J Erwin
Buncombe—James M Gudger
Cabarrus—W S Harris
Caldwell—J M Isbell
Camden—W A Duke
Carteret—S D Pool
Caswell—Montford McGehee and S. S. Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Cumberland and Harnett—J G Shepherd, John McCormick, and A D McLean.
Cherokee—G W Hays
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Clay—
Cleveland—D Beam and J W Gidney
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Z Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, L Hanes.
Edgecombe and Wilson—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—E Grissom, J S Amis, P P Peace.
Green—H H Best.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Dr S L Love.
Henderson and Transylvania—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—A W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Otterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craig.
Mecklenburg—E C Grier, J L Brown.
Mitchell—
Montgomery—E H Davis
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—Capt G C Lewis.
New Hanover—S J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancill W J Rogers,
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick
Person—J W Cunningham.
Pitt—C Perkins, B G Albritton.
Randolph—Joel Ashworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, Thos J Morisey.
Rockingham—Strong and A J Boyd
Rutherford—J L Carson and A R Bryan.
Sampson—L S Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin
Wake—G H Alford, C J Rogers, D G Fowle,
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Caho.
Warren—T J Judkins, W T Alston,
Washington—L C Latham.
Watauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancey—D M Young.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.

August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
3		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hartt,
4	Joseph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Bennett,
5		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
6		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
7	Robt Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
8	Ed Harrywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
9	Jas Wilkeson, Wm B Cheek,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier, Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Clenn,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharp,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm A Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John H Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Eac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Steadman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Nelli McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Lake,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Ben D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hull,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph H Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps, 51st, 58th and 61st are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 23d is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 3d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve	Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake, do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus Metfield, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The May session has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Edgecombe; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 25, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

TAKE NOTICE.

We hereby notify the subscribers of the *Conservative*, that we have adopted the CROSS MARK, to indicate to them when the times their subscriptions have expired, or are about to expire. We trust our daily and weekly visitations have been sufficiently welcome to induce our friends to renew their subscriptions when their time is out. We will thus be encouraged to make our visitations still more acceptable.

Proclamation of the Governor.

We invite the attention of all "whom it may concern" to the Proclamation of Gov. Vance to be found in this paper. It has been elicited by an appeal in the shape of a general order, to the absentees from the Army of Northern Virginia, by Gen. Lee, superadded to the information that has reached his Excellency, to the effect that many soldiers have deserted their colors, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains.

The Governor makes a most earnest appeal to these misguided men to return to the path of duty, and thus avail themselves of the very liberal and generous terms—nothing less than "a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law," to all who may "voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities."

If those, for whose benefit the Governor has issued his proclamation, would only consider the matter for one moment, in the light of reason and common sense, it does seem to us, that they would at once see the utter folly—nay, worse than folly—the madness and recklessness—of persevering in the course of disgrace, shame, and ruin, in which they have involved themselves. What can these men hope for, if they persist in their recklessness? Every man is supposed to have more or less pride. Let us then appeal to the pride of these men. Many of them have families—all of them, at least, have friends and relatives. Have they considered what a severe and stunning blow it must be to their families, their relations, and their friends, when they know that they have deserted the flag of their country and betaken, themselves like wild beasts to the woods, to the mountain fastnesses, and the caves which nature in her economy has wisely appropriated to the bears, the wolves, and other wild animals? Surely, they have not given the matter that consideration it deserves. They have everything to gain, and nothing lose, by availing themselves of the terms that are offered. On the contrary, they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by continuing to absent themselves from their colors and the post of duty. The longer the matter is postponed the worse it will be. We can fully compare their nonappearance in not reporting themselves for duty to certain diseases, which, if attended to in time, and the appropriate remedy applied, can be easily removed; but, if attention thereto is delayed beyond a certain time, the best physicians, and the most powerful and efficacious medicines may be employed in vain. There is a certain length of time, we apprehend, within which these unfortunate and misguided men, can by proper persuasion be induced to return to their commands; but, as

> "Vice is a monster of so frightful a mien,
> That to be hated need but to be seen,
> But seen too oft, familiar with its face,
> We first endure, then pity, then embrace,"

we have had but little hope for these incorrigible and hardened wretches, who have been prowling through the woods and mountains for the last two or three years—these are joined to their idols—they love vice for vice's sake. Appeals to such men are vain; but to those who have recently been induced in an evil hour to desert the flag of their country, we appeal with hope and confidence. To all such we appeal to read the Governor's proclamation.

Below we append the general order issued by Gen. Lee, and to which Gov. Vance alludes in his Proclamation. It reads like the gentle admonitions of a fond father to his erring children. And well may Gen. Lee thus appeal to his soldiers, for he has been to them like a father, and it is their correlative duty to yield him that obedience due from children to a kind and indulgent parent.

This appeal is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, A. N. V, Aug. 10, 1864.

General Orders, No. 54.

All persons connected with this army who are absent without proper authority, are enjoined to return to their respective commands without delay.

This order is intended to embrace those who have remained absent beyond the time limited for their return, or after the cause of their absence has ceased. All such persons are admonished that every day they remain away from their posts, adds to the dangers and labors of their comrades. While it increases their own responsibility to the laws they are violating.

The Commanding General deems it only necessary to remind those who have erred through thoughtlessness or negligence, of the shame and disgrace they will bring upon themselves and their families, if they shrink from the manful discharge of duty, in the hour of their country's need, and leave their homes to be defended, and their independence to be secured, by the unaided courage of others.

To those whose absence has been prolonged until they have incurred the guilt of desertion, he can only say, that a prompt and voluntary return to duty alone can palliate their offence, and entitle them to expect any clemency.

If arrested and brought back, justice to the faithful and true, as well as the interests and safety of the country, requires that they shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

R. E. LEE, General.

Brig. Gen. J. C. C. Saunders.

This gallant officer was killed while leading his men in a charge on Sunday last to dislodge the enemy from the Weldon railroad. Gen. Saunders commanded Wilcox's old Alabama brigade, and in all the fights around Petersburg displayed the most conspicuous bravery. He was not more than twenty-five years of age, and gave promise of a glorious and distinguished career. He was struck by a minie ball in the thigh, and the femeral artery was severed, which produced such copious bleeding, that he died before it could be checked.

☞ *Montes parturiunt, et nascitur ridiculus mus.* *Vide* Raleigh *Standard*, 23d inst.

Change of Base.

Mr. Davis cannot make peace, for we have no idea that the Federal government will ever consent to treat with him. * * * * * * * We must fight until the enemy are driven out of Tennessee, Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, and then demand that Maryland have a fair chance to vote as to a choice of governments. We must have independence for all the slaveholding States if we have to fight thirty years and subsist on acorns and roots.—*Raleigh Progress, Aug. 24th.*

The above feast of blood to which we are invited will no doubt make the Pharisees open their eyes a little wider than has been their wont.

The *Progress'* article from which we take the above, we regard as very improper to be circulated among the people at this time. We will not characterize it as we think it deserves.

☞ The vote at the Winder Hospital at Richmond, was 755 for Vance, and 19 for Holden. The returns are informal and will not appear in the general result. This is one out of many similar instances of informality in making returns of the army vote.

SUCCESS, WAR—DEFEAT, PEACE.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* was very near right, when, upon the postponement of the time of holding the Chicago Convention to the 29th of August, it said:

"If Grant succeeds at Richmond, and Sherman at Atlanta, then the platform will be war. If they are defeated, then peace. In the former case McClellan will be the choice; in the latter Alex. Long, or some equally unconditional peace man."

At present it looks very much as if the peace platform would prevail. New York sends 35 delegates to Chicago, 27 of whom are for peace, and eight are what are termed war Democrats.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM SECRETARY TRENHOLM.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* publishes the following letter from the new Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., RICHMOND, August 15, 1864.

Campbell Wallace, Esq., President, Augusta, Ga:

SIR: I am greatly obliged by your letter of the 8th instant, which is conceived in the true spirit of a patriot. If the people stand by the Government and encourage Congress to do their duty manfully, there is not the slightest danger about the public debt. Our people are committing an act of great folly to be buying property of all kinds at ten times what it will bring when the war is over, while foreigners are buying their 6, 7 and 8 per cent. bonds and carrying them abroad. These bonds will bring more in specie when peace comes than they are bringing now in currency, and we will have to pay these strangers in full whether we wish or not; whereas, if we kept the bonds at home, we would get back all the taxes collected to pay the interest. I am trying to pay for all foreign supplies out of the profits on cotton, and we have nothing to buy with bonds and Treasury Notes but flour, corn, meat and manufactured goods, and to pay transportation to railroads. If we break down under such circumstances, it will be our own fault, and we will deserve nobody's compassion or sympathy.

Yours, respectfully,
G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of Treasury.

[From the Confederate.]

YADKINVILLE, N. C., Aug. 20, 1864.

EDITORS CONFEDERATE: Please publish the vote below. I have seen the vote of this county published two or three

GOVERNOR:	
Vance,	533
Holden,	245
Vance's majority,	288
SENATE:	
Col Speer,	651
Col. Horton,	175
Col. Speer's majority,	476
COMMONS:	
Col. Cowles,	869
J. M. Nicholson,	115
Col. Cowles' majority,	754
SHERIFF:	
S. T. Speer,	765
B. C. Myers,	199
S. T. Speer's majority,	566

VOTE OF 44TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT:

		Col. Speer.	Col Horton.
Yadkin	County,	651	175
Surry	"	471	147
Ashe	"	131	428
Alleghany	"	77	212
Watauga	"	92	233
		1422	1195
		1195	
Col. Speer's majority,		227	

All of the candidates were for Vance, but Conservatives.

Very respectfully,
S. T. SPEER, Sheriff of Yadkin.

From the Richmond Sentinel, 23d.

FROM THE SOUTHSIDE.

The eagerness with which some individuals underrated the Confederate successes of Friday, and magnified Confederate losses on Sunday, would lead one to suppose they were grieved at our success, and highly pleased when they could croak a little over a reverse.

The affair on Sunday was not so large as was at first supposed, and the loss much less on our part than reported.

Official dispatches received yesterday, state that Gen. Hill attacked the enemy on the Weldon railroad Sunday morning, and drove him from his advanced lines to his main entrenchments, capturing over 300 prisoners exclusive of wounded. Our loss was principally in Hagood's brigade, which mounted the enemy's entrenchments, but support failing, many were captured.

We learn from the *Express*, that Saturday passed without any fighting.

Sunday morning our line of battle was formed, and, attacking the enemy, drove them out of their front line of breastworks, back upon their main line, and capturing three hundred prisoners. The fight was hotly contested for an hour or two, when the enemy's main works, on the railroad, were adjudged too strong to attack, and our troops fell back to their entrenchments.

Another expedition moved on the enemy's left, where it was discovered that the Yankees had extended their lines to the Vaughn road, in the direction of Poplar Spring Church, and were fortifying. An effort made to turn their flank was not successful.—The outer works were carried, but the inner were found to be of great strength. Gen. John C. Saunders of Alabama, was killed at this point.

The enemy's centre rests upon the Weldon railroad, three miles from the city, their right extending across the wooded country to the Jerusalem plank road on the east, and their left to the Vaughn road, on the west. They have strongly fortified their whole line. Warren's, (5th,) Hancock's, (2d,) and Burnside's (9th) corps are now confronting our troops.

Col. Lamar was mortally wounded.

The enemy are reported to have destroyed several miles of the Weldon railroad.

Grant will discover before many days that he has only hastened the period when he will be forced to leave the James.

From the Richmond Whig.

EARLY'S VICTORY IN THE VALLEY.

Our correspondent sends us the following account of Early's late victory in the Valley, the official report of which we publish below. His letter is dated Winchester, August 17th:

"Old Jubilee" (as the boys call him) has come again, and yet another glorious victory has transpired here. Like the rest, it was a complete route; pell-mell they were driven through town. Early when the Yankees are reinforced falls back to prevent being flanked to Strasburg. Then he takes a running start, thrashes the Yankees there without stopping, and away they go for "My Maryland" This time Sheridan, who is in command of the entire force, had the 19th corps, lately from Banks, the 8th, Hunter's, the 6th, Wright's, (Sedgewick's), with not less than fifteen thousand cavalry under Wilson, (about 40,000 in all.) Only a small portion of their infantry were in the fight yesterday. They left in the morning, leaving 15,000 cavalry and some 4,000 infantry to support them. Holding, as they did, all the commanding positions around Winchester, with artillery commanding the approach for miles, it was not to be supposed they could be dislodged except by artillery, as heretofore. For hours, heavy skirmishing was heard from our side with musketry, which was answered by the deafening roar of their artillery; but about night was distinctly heard the "rebel yell"—then they came up the hill—one more yell—and away flew the Yankees.

As before, Early had left Strasburg in the morning, marched 20 miles, routing the enemy with his advance skirmishers, and followed them as far as the darkness of the night would suffer him. The enemy, as they retired from Strasburg, literally destroyed everything in the way of food for man or beast.—With their immense cavalry they extended their lines from Front Royal, in Warren county, to the North Mountains, West of Strasburg, and burnt every bushel of wheat, in stack, barn or mill, in Frederick, Warren and Clark, as well as oats and hay; they have really left absolutely nothing in those three counties. They drove before them every horse, cow, sheep, hog, calf and living animal from the country. What the people are to do, God only knows. General Early, two weeks since, gave orders not to have a bushel of grain taken from below Strasburg, as hardly enough was left for the citizens. Our corn crop, for want of labor to cultivate, and the drought is a failure, so that starvation on the border is no joke.

I can but mention a performance of Harry Gilmore the night of the fight. He rode in a party of thirty-five Yankees, and found himself alone and entirely surrounded. In a moment he called out, surrender, you d—d thieves, or you'll all be shot. Then (as if to his men—he had none) "hold on, boys, don't shoot, they surrender," and sure enough, he brought in every man with his horse, and handed them over as prisoners. Now, this is no romance, but the fact. We have about 400 prisoners, taken here; few killed or wounded.

Great apprehension was felt here that the town would be burnt the night the enemy fell back. I think the chances are, it would have been, if our men had not driven them out when they did. It is but justice to say, when General Emory, of the 19th corps, was here, he kept perfect order, and protected all property in town.

Friday morning, 18th, our army is advancing towards Martinsburg, the enemy falling back towards Harper's Ferry.

An official despatch states that a portion of our force in the Valley crossed the Shenandoah at Front Royal on the 16th, and drove the enemy's cavalry, which retreated towards Winchester, burning the hay and wheat stacks in their route. On the 17th Sheridan began to retire from his position, was pursued and two divisions of the 6th corps, with a large force of cavalry, overtaken at Winchester and driven through the town, losing over two hundred prisoners. The enemy fell back towards Harper's Ferry.

WHY CHAMBERSBURG WAS BURNT.

This act is thus explained in a letter from Maryland to the New York Herald:

"Just before leaving Williamsport General Early made some public remarks in regard to the burning of Chambersburg, which are of interest. He said that he ordered $100,000 in gold to be demanded of the town; and that if the demand was not complied with in three hours the town was to be burned; that the sum of money demanded was to reimburse Andrew Hunter, Wm. Lucas, E J. Lee, and Hon. Alex. R. Boteler, for their losses caused in the destruction of their property by order of General Hunter, and that he felt perfectly justified in the course he had pursued. He explained how General Hunter had burned the house of his (Hunter's) cousin, in Jefferson county, Va., and taken that cousin (Andrew Hunter) off as a prisoner, and said that the act was a brutal one, because the inmates of the house were not allowed time to save a portion of their clothing. In concluding, he said it would be the future policy of the rebel Government to retaliate in the severest manner for all barbarities practised against them.—He delivered these remarks in a calm, firm manner. In a private conversation he said that no man more than himself deprecated the necessity of such an act as the one committed at Chambersburg, but that he sanctioned it, believing he was only doing his duty to those people who had suffered by General Hunter's orders, and again, because he believed that by retaliation such barbarous practices would be sooner discontinued than in any other way. He was particularly severe on Gen. Hunter, and said that, should he fall a prisoner into their hands, his lot would be a hard one."

A FIGHT WITH DESERTERS.

We are informed that Mr. W. W. Parker, of this county, having lost several sides of leather from his plantation in Nash county, near Rocky Mount, ascertained that it was stolen by deserters. He thereupon applied to the proper source for a force to arrest them, which he readily obtained. He immediately repaired with his force, consisting of a few of the reserves, to his plantation, and made a search for the deserters, but failed to find them. It seems that the deserters got wind of his movements, and ambushed him and his force upon the road leading from his plantation to his home in this county, and when Mr. Parker and those with him passed by them, he was fired into by the deserters, whereupon a fight between them took place—about thirty shots having been fired between the contending parties—Mr. Parker was wounded, a buckshot having passed through the fleshy part of his arm—no other damage done to the party with Mr. Parker. None of the deserters were captured, but it is thought that several of them were wounded. Mr. Parker's force was only four, that of the deserters six.

Such things are becoming to be a crying evil in our country—the only remedy for it, is to visit summary punishment upon these miserable recreants when taken.

In connection with this matter we will state, that a few nights ago some of the Militia officers of this county captured a deserter in this county, and was promptly delivered to Lieut. Darley, the Enrolling Officer of this county, who also promptly started him to Raleigh under guard. We are informed that he escaped from the guard at Goldsboro', and is again at large.—*Tarboro' Southernor.*

FROM PETERSBURG.

Five hundred and thirty-five Yankee prisoners, including a Colonel and seven other commissioned officers of lower grades were brought over on a box car train this morning from Petersburg. These were a portion of the 2,700 captured by us on Thursday.

From the best information we could gather from passengers, we conclude that we failed to drive the Yankees from the Weldon road, which, we take it for granted, was the main object of our attack yesterday upon the enemy's entrenchments.

We regret to hear that Brig. Gen. Saunders, of Alabama, was killed.—*Richmond Whig, 23d.*

PEACE—SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION—THE FUTURE.

Some months since we stated that a decisive victory of one of the contending parties over the other, in the great struggle that now shakes this continent was not to be looked for. We did not suppose that the North could conquer the South. The South did not propose to conquer the North. A great battle in Europe sometimes settles the fate af a dynasty.—The territory of an empire has been won or lost upon a single field.

Waterloo was the spot where the throne of Napoleon was crushed, never again to be raised up in his day. When the Emperor saw in the gleam of the setting sun the Old Guard recoil, he drove his golden spurs into the flanks of the good horse that bore him, and would have plunged into the broken columns that had never failed him before, to rally them for one more desperate charge. A faithful officer caught the reins, and prevailed on him to quit the field. All was lost. The eye that saw the sun of Austerlitz rise upon the field where two Emperors faced Napoleon in battle, had seen the last beams of the day-god gild the helmets of Wellington's Guards as they came sweeping over the flying columns of the best troops of France. The reign of Napoleon had closed. For him there was the rock and the vulture. For France there was a restored Bourbon and peace. The war raging between the rent States so recently united under one government, can have no such termination. The armies of the North beaten and destroyed, rise again and renew the conflict. The South is struggling for existence, and will not yield. Two great peoples, spread over the continent of North America, speaking the same language, with the same religion, laws, and traditions; are not separated by any great stream like the Danube, or the Rhine; nor by a mountain range like the Alps, or the Pyrenees. The contest might be interminable if left to the arbitrament of the ordinary laws of war. The populous North with all Europe to recruit from, might renew the struggle after the loss of every campaign. The heroic South, planting itself in the moral Thermopylæ where it lifts its banners to-day, asserting its right to govern itself, and staking everything upon the issue; resolved to achieve its independence, or to perish is absolutely unconquerable.

How then shall this gigantic war, which has now raged for more than three years, be brought to a close? We asserted long ago that this was to be accomplished by a political revolution at the North. By the overthrow of the Black Republican administration. By the triumph of the conservative men of that section. By bringing into power that party which for so many years maintained an unequal struggle against overwhelming numbers for the supremacy of the constitution. This idea so earnestly pressed by us upon the country, last winter, is now receiving the assent of a large part of the Southern people. The importance of the great struggle between parties in the United States begins to be appreciated. It is high time. Fortunately a periodical revolution is provided for. Every four years the dynasty may be changed. The actual policy of the government may be modified—reversed. Every one connected with the Executive Department may be dismissed from power. Some one will, within the present month, be brought forward as a candidate for that high place which Mr. Lincoln has degraded; some one pledged to a new policy; some one committed to a settlement of the great quarrel between the North and the South. Everything is hopeful. The failure of Grant's campaign has spread dismay throughout the ranks of the Administration party. Sherman is in a critical situation. Defeated, driven out of Georgia, this would seal the fate of that odious power in the United States upon the ruins of the republic. The great political triumph in November would begin to throw its inspiring light over the dark waters of strife. If armies still kept the field they would rest on their arms. They would await the issue. They would hush the thunders of artillery, and the rattle of musketry, to witness the result of that civic triumph which the friends of constitutional liberty were about to achieve over the man who had borne the very impersonation of faction to the bad eminence from which he has for four years directed all the energies of the government to the overthrow of right, of law, and of freedom.—There would be a cessation of hostilities. The defeated columns of the Black Republican Administration would scatter. The incoming party would at once begin to mature their plan of pacification.

This is the great question that rises before us in all its vast proportions. How shall peace be brought about? What shall be the terms of settlement?—No question affecting the rights of mankind of greater magnitude than this has ever been discussed. Of course a settlement with the present administration of the United States Government, is out of the question. The ground assumed by Mr. Lincoln in his last extraordinary proclamation "to whom it may concern," is intended to shut the door upon any settlement. It amounts to nothing more than a demand for an unconditional surrender on our part, and an abandonment of our slave property. Such a plan will never be considered. It is not intended that it should be.

The position assumed by the President of the Confederate States on the other hand, is one of simple independence. It demands a recognition of our Government, absolutely and unconditionally, without terms of any sort. Of course that is the object of the struggle. The United States Government must disband its armies, and renounce the right to coerce any State. That monstrous pretension must be abandoned. But suppose our independence conceded; our Government recognized. There are other questions to be settled. What are to be our boundaries? The North might consent to recognize our independence and settle upon the basis of *uti possidetis*. This of course is inadmissable.—Other questions of equal moment are to be considered and disposed of. The relations of the two peoples to each other—commercial arrangements—the freedom of certain streams. And very many matters of the largest interest. How shall these be disposed of? Can diplomacy grasp them? Are they susceptible of settlement by the Confederate Government, representing the States? We propose to give our views of this subject in some future articles. We rejoice in the hope that the day is not distant when the terms of pacification must be considered; and when the voice of the High and Mighty Ruler of the Universe will say to the tumultuous billows of human passion which dash their wild surges over this fair land—"Peace, be still."—*Aug. Chronicle and Sentinel.*

THE PROSPECT OF ABUNDANCE OF CORN.

So far as the human vision can penetrate, there seems to be the strongest reason to thank Providence for averting the danger of want of the necessary food of life, for which, to a very considerable extent, portions of the Confederacy have been suffering for several months past. The appearances around us, and the accounts from various parts of our own and the more Southern States, almost all speak of the most bountiful crop we have had for years. This coming event has indeed cast its shadow before, for corn, which had been as high here as $40 to $45 per bushel, has gradually fallen in price to $14 in this market, and it will doubtless go still lower, even before the new crop is matured. This shows that there has been plenty of corn in the State, but people who held it have been afraid to sell, lest, if there should be another short crop their own families might come to want. All apprehensions of that kind being happily dissipated, the surplus of the last crop is now freely thrown upon the market at a more moderate price. We learn also that farmers are already feeding their stock on the green growing crop, seeing that it is so luxuriant.—And we may look for a far better and more abundant supply of meats this coming Fall and Winter. We have war indeed—and a dreadful, inhuman war—but let us be thankful that it is on our part a righteous and a successful war, and that we are spared the two other great scourges of the human family—Pestilence and Famine.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The Rev. Jarvis Buxton has been appointed by President Davis, Chaplain in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and assigned to duty at the Military Hospital in this town.—*Asheville News.*

EXHUMING MUSKETS AND LEAD.

For about five weeks past, the Confederate forces in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, consisting mainly of engineers, have been mining. The first day they started this enterprise they struck a paying vein, and have worked it energetically ever since. It seems that a number of neatly arranged graves attracted their attention, and upon examining the head boards, it was found that they were all in commemoration of "officers." The proportion of officers to men, slumbering upon that particular field, awakened suspicion, and the Confederates thought they would try a resurrection experiment. The result was they discovered underneath the sod so sacred, numerous boxes of muskets, lead, and other materials of war. They extended their labors, and have succeeded in exhuming several thousand excellent weapons, and a very large quantity of lead, all of which have been sent to Richmond.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

It is stated by the Yankees that Burnside's corps, which entered the campaign 30,000 strong, and has participated in all the prominent fights since the 6th of May, has been so reduced, that it is now scarcely as affective as a full division. This corps lost heavily on Saturday, 30th ult., as it has done in nearly all the fights around Petersburg.

A CARD.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Citizens of Johnston county, Friends of Sick and Wounded Soldiers:

In July last I wrote Dr. Warren, Surgeon General, in regard to the transportation, delivery, &c, of supplies for our sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals. He assures me that all boxes, either for soldiers in hospitals or army, placed in his care by the 15th or last of each month will be forwarded, in care of a special messenger, and delivered free of charge; and that he would be most happy in being the medium of communication between the citizens of Johnston and our noble soldiers. This is surely a matter that should interest us all, and as a few persons cannot accomplish the good that could be done by general concert of action, a meeting will be held in Smithfield, on Friday, the 2d day of September, when it is hoped that a large number of Ladies, as well as Gentlemen, will assemble, to consult together and advise the best means for general concert of action. Our citizens have ever been so prompt and patriotic to respond to every call upon them in behalf of our noble soldiery we make no appeal, more than simply to ask them to come out to the meeting in large numbers.

That ladies may be comfortably situated, one of the Churches of the Village will be procured as the place of meeting.

W. H. AVERA.

August 23d, 1864. 107—1t.

☞ Papers friendly, and having circulation in Johnston, will please insert this card.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA!

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT MANY soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Robt. E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be inforced without exception when caught, as well as against their aiders and abetters in the civil courts.—Simultaneously with this proclamation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as members of the civil and military establishment, to take pains to secure all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. MCPHEETERS, Private Secretary, pro tem.
Aug. 24, 1864. 106—6t.

☞ All papers in the State will copy and send bill to Executive office. Dailies one week, others two weeks.

Medical Director's Office,

GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,
RALEIGH, August 17th, 1864.

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102.

I. IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUEST OF the Commandant of Conscripts in this State, Hospital Medical Examining Boards are ordered not to examine any soldier for a recommendation for an extension of his furlough without he has an order from the Enrolling Officer, as directed in paragraph II and III General Orders No. 141 A. and I. G. O., 1863.

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P. E. HINES, Surgeon,
Medical Director.

101—eod2w.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, on the 29th of September, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.

July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

RALEIGH MARKET,

REPORTED AND CORRECTED BY

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Apples:				Leather:			
Green, pr bus	$4	to	5	Sole, pr lb			18
Dried, "	18	to	20	Upper, "		none.	
Peaches, "	8	to	10	Lard, pr lb	5	to	5½
Bacon, pr lb	5	to	5½	Liquors:			
Beef, (retail,) pr lb	2	to	2½	Apple brandy,	35	to	50
Butter, "	5½	to	6	Corn whiskey,	70	to	75
Beeswax, "	3½	to	4	Rye whiskey,	90	to	100
Beans, pr bus	28	to	30	Logwood:			
Candles:				Extract, pr lb	0	to	0
Tallow, pr lb	7	to	7½	Molasses, pr gal			
Adamantine,				Country made,	25	to	28
Sperm,		none.		Meal, pr bush	25	to	30
Wax, box,			6	Nails, pr lb	2	to	2½
Cotton, pr hund	175	to	190	" (retail,)			3
Cotton yarns,	35	to	37½	Onions, pr bush	15	to	18
Coffee, pr lb	12½	to	13	Oats, pr bus			10
Copperas, pr lb	2½	to	3	Paper:—wrap.			35
Corn, pr bbl	100	to	125	Potatoes:			
Calf Skins:				Irish, pr bush	10	to	12
English, each	140	to	150	Sweet, "	0	to	0
French, "			175	Pork, pr lb	3	to	3½
Chickens, "	3	to	5	Peas, pr bus			20
Cotton Cards:				Rice, pr bus	85	to	100
No. 10,	45	to	50	Rye, pr bush			25
Cards, Wool,		none.		Rags, pr lb	15	to	25
Caps, pr 1000			20	Rifle Powder, pr lb			20
Ducks, "	3	to	3½	Shot, pr lb			10
Eggs, pr doz	2	to	2½	Sugar:			
Flour:				Crushed, pr lb	12½	to	15
Superfine,			150	Brown, "	8	to	9
Family,	165	to	175	Soap:			
Flaxseed, pr bu	8	to	10	Co. made, pr lb	1¾	to	2
Fodder, pr hun			10	Soda, pr lb	4	to	4½
Feathers, pr lb			5	Sheetings, 4-4,	4	to	4½
Geese, pr pair			2	Spirits Turp'tine,	0	to	0
Hay, "	4	to	6	Salt, Va., pr bush			50
Hides:				Wilmington,			45
Green, pr lb	1¾	to	2	Tobacco, pr hun,	none offering		
Dry, "	5	to	5½	Tallow, pr lb	3¾	to	4
Iron, pr lb	2	to	2½	Wool, pr lb	6	to	7
" Sorghum,			5	Wheat, pr bus			35